

History Jargon

1. **abolition**- the legal prohibition and ending of slavery, especially of slavery of blacks in the US.
2. **absolutism**- the principle or the exercise of complete and unrestricted power in government.
3. **administer** - to manage (affairs, a government, etc.); have executive charge of
4. **administration**- (a) the management of any office, business, or organization; direction. (b) the function of a political state in exercising its governmental duties.
5. **admonish/-ment**- (a) to caution, advise, or counsel against something. (b) to urge to a duty; remind.
6. **Afro**- prefix of or pertaining to Afro-Americans or to black traditions, culture, etc.
7. **agrarian**- (a) relating to land, land tenure, or the division of landed property. (b) rural; agricultural.
8. **Amer**- (prefix) American
9. **analyze/analysis**- (a) to separate into constituent parts or elements; determine the elements or essential features of. (b) to examine critically, so as to bring out the essential elements or give the essence of.
10. **anarchism/anarchy**- a state of society without government or law.
11. **ancient**- of or in time long past, especially before the end of the Western Roman Empire. (476 CE)
12. **anti-Semitism**- discrimination against or prejudice or hostility towards Jews.
13. **appeasement**- (appease) to bring to a state of peace; to assuage by relenting something.
14. **arable**- capable of producing crops; land suitable for farming
15. **archaeology**- the scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artifacts, inscriptions, monuments, and other such remains, especially those that have been excavated.
16. **archaic**- (a) marked by the characteristics of an earlier period; antiquated. (b) pertaining to or designating the style of the fine arts, especially painting and sculpture, developed in Greece from the middle 7th to the early 5th centuries BCE, chiefly characterized by an increased emphasis on the human figure in action, naturalistic proportions and anatomical structure, simplicity of volumes, forms, or design, and the evolution of a definitive style for the narrative treatment of subject matter.
17. **architecture**- (a) the character or style of building. (b) the profession of designing buildings, open areas, communities, and other artificial constructions and environments, usually with some regard to aesthetic effect.
18. **-archy**- a combining form meaning "rule", "government".
19. **argue/argument**- (a) a discussion involving differing points of view; debate. (b) a process of reasoning; series of reasons.
20. **aristocracy**- (a) a class of persons holding exceptional rank and privileges, especially the hereditary nobility. (b) a government or state ruled by an aristocracy, elite, or privileged upper class.
21. **atheism**- the doctrine or belief that there is no God/supreme being(s)
22. **asceticism**- the doctrine that a person can attain a high spiritual and moral state by practicing self-denial, self-mortification, and the like.
23. **authoritarian/-ism**- favoring complete obedience or subjection to authority as opposed to individual freedom
24. **balance of power**- a distribution and opposition of forces among nations such that no single nation is strong enough to assert its will or dominate all the others

25. **balance of trade**- the difference in value over a period of time of country's imports and exports of merchandise
26. **barbarian**- (a) a person in a savage, primitive state; uncivilized. (b) non-Greek (c) a person living outside, especially north of, the Roman Empire (d) a person not living in a Christian country or within a Christian civilization
27. **border (national)**- the line that separates one country, state, province, etc., from another; frontier line
28. **bourgeoisie**- (a) (in Marxist theory) the class that, in contrast to the proletariat or wage-earning class, is primarily concerned with property values. (b) the middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes.
29. **bureaucracy**- the body of officials and administrators, especially of a government or government department.
30. **capital**- the city or town that is the official seat of government in a country, state, etc.
31. **capitalism**- an economic system in which investment in and ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange of wealth is made and maintained chiefly by private individuals or corporations, especially as contrasted to cooperatively or state-owned means of wealth.
32. **capitol**- a building occupied by a state legislature.
33. **capitulate**- to surrender unconditionally or on stipulated terms.
34. **cartel**- a coalition of political or special-interest groups having a common cause, as to encourage the passage of a certain law.
35. **casualty**- a person killed or injured in a war or accident.
36. **causation**- anything that produces an effect; a cause
37. **celibacy/celibate**- (a) a person who remains unmarried, especially for religious reasons. (b) not married, (c) one who does not engage in sexual activity.
38. **central/centric**- principal; chief; dominant.
39. **circa (c. ca.)**- used to describe approximate dates, e.g. "...the fall of Rome circa 400 C.E.", often abbreviated with lower case "c", e.g. "...c. 400 C.E"
40. **city-state**- a state consisting of a sovereign (supreme) city
41. **citizen**- a native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to its government and is entitled to its protection
42. **civilization**- an advanced state of human society, in which a high level of culture, science, industry, and government has been reached.
43. **chauvinism**- (a) zealous and aggressive patriotism or blind enthusiasm for military glory, (b) an excessive or prejudiced loyalty to a particular gender, group, or cause.
44. **chivalry**- the rules and customs of medieval knighthood
45. **class struggle**- (also known as class conflict) conflict between different classes in a community resulting from different social or economic positions and reflecting opposed interests.
46. **classical**- of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Greek and Roman antiquity, in a world history context it is a broader reference to those more advanced societies that followed the foundational civilizations and had lasting cultural impacts on later societies in their region.
47. **coerce/coercive**- to compel by force, intimidation, or authority, especially without regard for individual desire or volition.
48. **coincidence**- an occurrence of two or more events at one time apparently by mere chance, there is no identifiable causative relationship between the events.
49. **colony**- (a) a group of people who leave their native country to form in a new land a settlement subject to, or connected with, the parent nation. (b) any people or territory separated from but subject to a ruling power.
50. **colonial**- of, concerning, or pertaining to a colony or colonies

51. **Columbian Exchange**- a dramatically widespread exchange of animals, plants, culture, human populations, disease, and ideas between the American and Afro-Eurasian Hemispheres following the voyage to the Americas by Christopher Columbus in 1492.
52. **communal**- (a) used or shared in common by everyone in a group. (b) of, by, or belonging to the people of a community; shared or participated in by the public.
53. **communism**- (a) a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. (b) a system of social organization in which all economic and social activity is controlled by a totalitarian state dominated by a single and self-perpetuating political party.
54. **conjunction**- a combination of events that together make possible new historical circumstance.
55. **conscript/-ion**- to draft for military or naval service/compulsory enrollment of persons for military or naval service; draft.
56. **conservative**- holding to traditional attitudes and values and cautious about change or innovation, typically in politics or religion.
57. **constitutionalism**- constitutional government, of or relating to an established set of principles governing a state
58. **consumer**- a person or organization that uses a commodity or service
59. **consumerism**- (a) the concept that an ever-expanding consumption of goods is advantageous to the economy. (b) the protection or promotion of the interests of consumers.
60. **conflate**- to combine (two or more texts, ideas, etc.) into one.
61. **context**- the circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood and assessed.
62. **continent**- one of the main landmasses of the globe, usually reckoned as seven in number. (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica)
63. **contingency**- an event or circumstance that was necessary in order for a later event to be possible.
64. **convention**- (a) a meeting or formal assembly, as of representatives or delegates, for discussion of and action on particular matters of common concern. (b) an international agreement, especially one dealing with a specific matter, as postal service or copyright.
65. **conventional**- (a) conforming or adhering to accepted standards, as of conduct or taste. (b) pertaining to convention or general agreement; established by general consent or accepted usage.
66. **converge**- (a) to come together from different directions so as eventually to meet. (b) to tend to a common result; to conclude.
67. **converse**- a situation, object, or statement that is the reverse of another, or that corresponds to it but with certain terms transposed.
68. **corporation/corporate**- (corporation) an association of individuals, created by law or under authority of law, having a continuous existence independent of the existences of its members and liabilities distinct from those of its members.
69. **corollary**- an immediate consequence or easily drawn conclusion.
70. **correlation**- mutual relation of two or more things, parts, etc.
71. **cosmopolitan**- (a) free from local, provincial, or national ideas, prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world. (b) belonging to all the world; not limited to just one part of the world. (c) a person who is free from local, provincial, or national bias or attachment; citizen of the world.
72. **coup d'état**- a sudden and decisive action in politics, especially one resulting in a change of government illegally or by force.
73. **-cracy**- suffix meaning "rule", "government", "governing body".
74. **craft**- (a) an art, trade, or occupation requiring special skill, especially manual skill. (b) to make or manufacture with skill and careful attention to detail.

75. **credit-** the ability to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future.
76. **currency-** something that is used as means of exchange.
77. **Darwinism-** Darwin's theory stating that species originate by descent, with variation, from parent forms, through natural selection of those individuals best adapted for the reproductive success of their kind.
78. **debit-** (a) an item of debt as recorded in an account. (b) to charge with a debt.
79. **debt-** something that is owed or that one is bound to pay to or perform for another.
80. **deficit-** the amount by which a sum of money falls short of the required amount, in economics this occurs when a country or company spends more than it takes in as revenue.
81. **deforestation-** the state of being clear of trees.
82. **deism-** belief in the existence of a God on the evidence of reason and nature only, with the rejection of supernatural revelation or God's intervention in human affairs.
83. **deity-** divine character or nature, especially that of the Supreme Being; divinity.
84. **democracy-** government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.
85. **demography-** (a) the study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease. (b) the composition of a particular human population.
86. **destiny-** the predetermined, usually inevitable or irresistible, course of events.
87. **determinism-** the doctrine that all events, including human action, are ultimately determined by causes external to the will; all facts and events exemplify natural laws.
88. **dictator-** a person exercising absolute power, especially a ruler who has absolute, unrestricted control in a government without hereditary succession
89. **dictatorship-** a country, government, or the form of government in which absolute power is exercised by a dictator.
90. **diffuse/diffusion-** (diffuse) to spread or scatter widely or thinly; disseminate.
91. **diplomacy-** the profession, activity, or skill of managing international relations, typically by a country's representatives abroad.
92. **diversity-** variety; multiformity.
93. **divinity/divine-** (a) of or pertaining to a god, especially the Supreme Being. (b) addressed, appropriated, or devoted to God or a god; religious; sacred.
94. **doctrine-** a belief or set of beliefs held and taught by a church, political party, or other group.
95. **document-** (a) any written item, as a book, article, or letter, especially of a factual or informative nature; may also include images, art, cartoons and other visual representations. (b) to furnish with references, citations, etc., in support of statements made.
96. **dogma/dogmatic-** (dogma) (a) an official system of principles or tenets concerning faith, morals, behavior, etc., as of a church. (b) prescribed doctrine proclaimed as unquestionably true by a particular group.
97. **domestic-** (a) of or pertaining to the home, the household, household affairs, or the family. (b) tame. (c) indigenous to or produced or made within one's own country.
98. **draft-** (a) a first or preliminary form of any writing, subject to revision, copying, etc. (b) to conscript for military service.
99. **dualism-** (a) the view that there are just two mutually irreducible substances. (b) the view that substances are either material or mental. (c) the doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil. (d) the belief that a human being embodies two parts, as body and soul (Rene Decarte).
100. **dynasty-** a sequence of rulers from the same family, stock, or group.

101. **eclectic**- (a) deriving ideas, style, or taste from a broad and diverse range of sources. (b) a person who derives ideas, style, or taste from a broad and diverse range of sources.
102. **economy/economic**- (economy) (a) thrifty management; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc. (b) the management of the resources of a community, country, etc., especially with a view to its productivity. (economic) (a) pertaining to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and commodities.
103. **egalitarian**- asserting, resulting from, or characterized by belief in the equality of all people, especially in political, economic, or social life.
104. **elite**- persons of the highest class.
105. **empire**- a group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress, or any other supreme authority: usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom.
106. **emperor**- (male) ruler of an empire.
107. **enlighten**- to give intellectual or spiritual light to; instruct; impart knowledge to.
108. **entrepôt**- a commercial center where goods are received for distribution, transshipment, or repackaging.
109. **era**- a period of time marked by distinctive character, events, etc.
110. **ethic**- the body of moral principles or values governing or distinctive of a particular culture or group.
111. **ethnic**- pertaining to or characteristic of a people, especially a group sharing common and distinctive culture, religion, language, or the like.
112. **ethno**- a combining form meaning "race", "culture", "people".
113. **euro**- prefix relating to Europe or the European Union.
114. **executive (branch)**- the branch of the United States that is responsible for carrying out laws.
115. **expense**- (a) cost or charge. (b) charges incurred during a business assignment or trip.
116. **fascism**- a governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism.
117. **feminism**- the doctrine advocating social, political, and all other rights of women equal to those of men.
118. **feudalism**- the dominant social and economic system in medieval Europe and Japan, in which the nobility held lands from the Crown/Emperor in exchange for military service, and vassals were in turn tenants of the nobles, while the peasants (villeins or serfs) were obliged to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce in exchange for military protection.
119. **fief/fiefdom**- (a) an estate of land, especially one held on condition of feudal service. (see feudalism) (b) a person's sphere of operation or control.
120. **filial**- (a) of, pertaining to, or befitting a son or daughter. (b) noting or having the relation of a child to a parent.
121. **fiscal**- (a) of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenues. (b) for pertaining to financial matters in general.
122. **forage**- (a) food for horses or cattle; fodder. (b) to search about; seek; rummage; hunt.
123. **frame of reference**- a set of criteria or stated values in relation to which measurements or judgments can be made.
124. **free trade**- (a) trade between countries, free from governmental restrictions or duties. (b) international trade free from protective duties and subject only to such tariffs as needed for revenue.
125. **frontier**- the land or territory that forms the furthest extent of a country's settled or inhabited regions.

126. **fundamental/-ism-** (a) a form of Protestant Christianity that upholds belief in the strict and literal interpretation of the Bible. (b) strict maintenance of ancient or fundamental doctrines of any religion or ideology, notably Islam.
127. **genocide-** the deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group.
128. **geo-** prefix meaning “the earth”.
129. **globalization-** growth to a global or worldwide scale.
130. **government-** the form or system of rule by which a state, community, etc., is governed.
131. **-graphy-** a suffix denoting a process or form of drawing, writing, representing, recording, describing etc., or an art or science concerned with such a process.
132. **guild-** (a) an organization of persons with related interests, goals, etc., especially one formed for mutual aid or protection. (b) any of various medieval associations, as of merchants or artisans, organized to maintain standards and to protect the interests of its members, and that sometimes constituted a local governing body.
133. **hegemony-** (a) leadership or predominant influence exercised by one nation over others, as in a confederation. (b) leadership; predominance. (c) (especially among smaller nations) aggression or expansionism by large nations in an effort to achieve world domination.
134. **helio-** prefix meaning “sun”.
135. **hierarchy-** any system of persons or things ranked one above another.
136. **historiography-** the narrative presentation of history based on a critical examination, evaluation, and selection of material from primary and secondary sources and subject to scholarly criteria.
137. **hyper-** prefix meaning “over”, usually implying excess or exaggeration.
138. **hypo-** prefix meaning “under” or “below”.
139. **Iberian-** of or relating to the Iberian Peninsula or its modern peoples, languages, or cultures.
140. **identity-** (a) the fact of being who or what a person or thing is. (b) the collective aspect of the set of characteristics by which a thing is definitively recognizable or known.
141. **ideology-** (a) a system of ideas and ideals, esp. one that forms the basis of economic or political policy. (b) the ideas and manner of thinking of a group, social class, of individual.
142. **imperialism-** the policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies.
143. **incarnation/incarnate-** (incarnate) (a) embodied in flesh; given a bodily, especially a human, form. (b) to embody in flesh; invest with a bodily, especially a human, form.
144. **indenture-** (a) a contract by which a person, as an apprentice, is bound to service. (b) to bind someone as an apprentice or laborer by indenture.
145. **independence-** freedom from the control, influence, support, aid, or the like, of others.
146. **industrialism-** a social or economic system built on manufacturing industries.
147. **inverse/invert-** (a) reversed in position, order, direction, or tendency. (b) something that is the direct opposite.
148. **-ism/-ist/-ize-** suffixes denoting action or practice, state or condition, principles, doctrines, a usage or characteristic, etc.
149. **judicial-** of, by, or appropriate to a court or judge.
150. **judiciary-** the judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively.
151. **junta-** a military or political group that rules a country after taking power by force.
152. **kin/kinship-** (kin) (a) a person’s relatives collectively. (b) a group of persons descended from a common ancestor or constituting a family, clan, tribe, or race.
153. **laissez-faire-** the doctrine that government should not interfere in economic affairs beyond the minimum necessary for the maintenance of peace and property rights.
154. **-lateral (uni-bi-multi)-** of, at, toward, or from the side(s)

155. **the Left**- of or belonging to the political Left; having liberal or radical views in politics.
156. **legislative**- having the function of making laws.
157. **legislature** - a deliberative body of persons, usually elective, who are empowered to make, change, or repeal the laws of a country or state; the branch of government having the power to make laws, as distinguished from the executive and judicial branches of government.
158. **legitimacy**- the state or quality of being in accordance with established rules, principles, or standards; lawfulness by virtue of being authorized with the law.
159. **liberal**- open to new behavior or opinions and willing to discard traditional values.
160. **-logy**- suffix used in the names of sciences or bodies of knowledge.
161. **malnutrition**- lack of proper nutrition; inadequate or unbalanced nutrition.
162. **mandate**- (a) a command or authorization to act in a particular way on a public issue given by the electorate to its representative. (b) a command from a superior court or official to a lower one. (c) (in the League of Nations) a commission given to a nation to administer the government and affairs of a former Turkish territory or German colony. (d) to authorize or decree, as by the enactment of law.
163. **manifest** - to make clear or evident to the eye or the understanding; show plainly
164. **manifesto**- a public declaration of intentions, opinions, objectives, or motives, as one issued by a government, sovereign, or organization.
165. **manuscript**- a book, document, or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed.
166. **maritime**- (a) connected with the sea in relation to navigation, shipping, etc. (b) pertaining to the sea.
167. **material**- the substance or substances of which a thing is made or composed; anything that serves as crude or raw matter to be used or developed.
168. **materiel**- (a) the aggregate of things used or needed in any business, undertaking, or operation. (b) military material and equipment.
169. **medieval**- of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of the Middle Ages in Europe.
170. **mercantilism**- (a) belief in the benefits of profitable trading; commercialism. (b) the economic theory that trade generates wealth and is stimulated by the accumulation of profitable balances, which a government should encourage by shielding a country's domestic industries from foreign competition by taxing imports. (protectionism)
171. **meso**- a prefix meaning "middle".
172. **meta**- a prefix meaning "after", "along with", "beyond", "among", "behind".
173. **metallurgy**- the technique or science of working or heating metals so as to give them certain shapes or properties.
174. **metropole/-politan**- (metropolitan) of, relating to, or denoting a metropolis (the capital or chief city of a country or region) , often inclusive of its surrounding areas.
175. **middle class**- a class of people intermediate between the classes of higher and lower social rank or standing; the social, economic, cultural class, having approximately average status, income, education, tastes, and the like.
176. **migration**- the process or act of moving from one country, region, or place to another.
177. **militarism**- the belief or desire of a government or people that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.
178. **minister (of)**- (a) a person authorized to conduct religious worship; member of the clergy; pastor. (b) a person appointed by or under the authority of a sovereign or head of a government to some high office of state, especially to that of head of an administrative department.
179. **modernity**- the quality of being current or of the present.
180. **monarchy**- a state or nation in which the supreme power is actually or nominally lodged in a hereditary sovereign, as a king, queen, or emperor.

181. **monastery/monastic-** (monastery) a house or place of residence occupied by a community of persons, especially monks, living in seclusion under religious vows.
182. **monetary-** of or pertaining to the coinage or currency of a country; involving money.
183. **mono-** prefix meaning "alone", "single", "one".
184. **monogamy-** marriage with only one person at a time.
185. **monopoly-** exclusive control of a commodity or service in a particular market, or a control that makes possible the manipulation of prices.
186. **monsoon-** (a) the seasonal wind of the Indian Ocean and southern Asia, blowing from the southwest in summer and from the northeast in winter. (b) any wind that changes directions with the seasons. (consistently)
187. **mortality-** the relative frequency of deaths in a specific population; death rate.
188. **nation-** (a) a large body of people, associated with a particular territory, that is sufficiently conscious of its unity to seek to possess a government peculiarly of its own. (b) the territory or country itself. (c) an aggregation of persons of the same ethnic family, often speaking the same language or cognate languages.
189. **nation-state-** a sovereign state inhabited by a relatively homogeneous group of people who share a feeling of common nationality.
190. **nationalism-** (a) devotion and loyalty of one's own nation; patriotism. (b) the desire for national advancement or independence. (c) the policy or doctrine of asserting the interests of one's own nation, viewed as a separate from the interests of other nations or the common interests of all nations.
191. **neo-** prefix meaning "new", "recent", "revived", "modified".
192. **NGOs-** an abbreviation for privately run nongovernment organizations that strive for world betterment. They have frequent contact with various governments and often attempt to influence policy.
193. **nobility/noble-** (noble) (a) distinguished by rank or title. (b) of, belonging to, or constituting a hereditary class that has special social or political status in a country or state; of or pertaining to the aristocracy.
194. **nomad/nomadic-** (nomad) a member of a people or tribe that has no permanent abode but moves about from place to place, usually seasonally and often following a traditional route or circuit according to the state of the nation pasturage or food supply.
195. **nun-** a woman member of a religious order, especially one bound by vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
196. **optimism-** a disposition or tendency to look on the more favorable side of events or conditions and to expect the most favorable outcome.
197. **oracle-** (a) an utterance, often ambiguous or obscure, given by a priest or priestess at a shrine as the response of a god to an inquiry. (b) a person who delivers authoritative, wise, or highly regarded and influential pronouncements. (c) a divine communication or revelation. (d) a place at which advice or prophecy was sought.
198. **oral-** uttered by mouth, spoken.
199. **orthodox-** of, pertaining to, or conforming to beliefs, attitudes, or modes of conduct that are generally approved.
200. **pacifism-** opposition to war or violence of any kind because of one's principles or beliefs.
201. **pagan-** (a) a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions. (b) one of a people or community following a polytheistic religion. (c) a person deemed savage or uncivilized and morally deficient.
202. **paleo-** a prefix meaning "old" or "ancient".
203. **pan-** a prefix meaning "all".
204. **papacy-** the office or authority of the pope.
205. **papal-** of or relating to the pope or to the papacy.

206. **pastoral-** (a) having the simplicity, charm, serenity, or other characteristics generally attributed to rural areas. (b) of, pertaining to, or consisting of shepherds.
207. **paternal-** (a) of or pertaining to a father. (b) derived or inherited from a father.
208. **patriarch-** (patriarch) (a) the male head of a family or tribal line. (b) a person regarded as the father or founder of an order, class, etc.
209. **patriarchy-** (a) a form of social organization in which the father is the supreme authority in the family, clan, or tribe and descent is reckoned in the male line, with the children belonging to the father's clan or tribe. (b) a society, community, or country based on this social organization.
210. **patrician-** (a) a person of noble or high rank; aristocrat.
211. **peasant-** a member of a class of persons, who are small farmers or farm laborers of low social rank.
212. **peonage-** the practice of holding persons in servitude or partial slavery, as to work off a debt or to serve a penal sentence.
213. **period-** a rather large interval of time that is meaningful in the life of a person, in history etc., because of its *particular characteristics*.
214. **perspective-** a particular attitude toward or way of regarding something; a point of view.
215. **pessimism-** the tendency to see, anticipate, or emphasize only bad or undesirable outcomes, results, conditions, problems, etc.
216. **pilgrim-** (a) a person who journeys, especially a long distance, to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion. (b) a traveler or wanderer, especially in a foreign place.
217. **pilgrimage-** a journey, especially a long one, made to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion.
218. **plague-** (a) an epidemic disease that causes high mortality; pestilence. (b) any widespread affliction, calamity, or evil, especially one regarded as a direct punishment by God.
219. **point of view-** the opinion, attitude, or judgment of a particular person to a topic.
220. **political/politics-** (politics) (a) the activities associated with the governance of a country or area. (b) the activities of governments concerning the political relations between countries.
221. **poly-** prefix "much", "many".
222. **polygamy-** the practice or condition of having more than one spouse, especially wife, at one time.
223. **post-** a prefix meaning "after", "later"
224. **pragmatism/pragmatic-** (pragmatic) dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations.
225. **priest-** a person whose office it is to perform religious rites, and especially to make sacrificial offerings.
226. **primary-** (a) first or highest in rank or importance; chief; principal. (b) original data.
227. **principal-** first or highest in rank, importance, value, etc.; chief; foremost.
228. **principle-** a fundamental, primary, or general law or truth from which others are derived; a fundamental doctrine or tenet; a distinctive ruling opinion.
229. **proletariat-** (a) the class of wage earners, especially those who earn their living by manual labor or who are dependent for support daily or casual employment; the working class. (b) (in Marxist theory) the class of workers, especially industrial wage earners, who do not possess capital or property and must sell their labor to survive.
230. **propaganda-** information, ideas, or rumors deliberately spread widely to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation, etc.
231. **protectorate-** (a) a state controlled and protected by another. (b) the relationship between a state of this kind and the one that controls it.
232. **proto-** a prefix meaning "first", "foremost", "earliest form of".
233. **province/provincial-** (province) a principal administrative division of certain countries or empires.

234. **pull factor**- involves a force that draws people to a new location.
235. **push factor**- involves a force, which acts to drive people away from a place.
236. **psycho**- a prefix representing psyche, the mental structure of a person.
237. **qualify**- (a) be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition. (b) to make less violent, severe, or unpleasant.
238. **quandary**- a state of perplexity or uncertainty, especially as to what to do; dilemma
239. **quantify**- to determine, indicate, or express the quantity of.
240. **quantity**- a particular amount of anything; an exact or specified amount of measure.
241. **quest**- a search or pursuit made in order to find or obtain something.
242. **racism/racial**- (racism) a belief or doctrine that inherent differences among the various human races determine cultural or individual achievement, usually involving the idea that one's own race is superior and has the right to rule others.
243. **radical**- (a) of or going to the root or origin; fundamental. (b) thoroughgoing or extreme, especially as regards change from accepted or traditional forms. (c) favoring drastic political, economic, or social reforms. (d) forming a basis or foundation.
244. **rational**- agreeable to reason; reasonable; sensible.
245. **rationale**- the fundamental reason or reasons serving to account for something.
246. **raw material**- material before being processed or manufactured into a final form.
247. **rebel/rebellion**- (rebel) (a) a person who refuses allegiance to, resists, or rises in arms against the government or ruler of his or her country. (b) a person who resists any authority, control, or tradition.
248. **reform**- (a) to make changes in (something, typically a social, political, or economic institution or practice) in order to improve it. (b) the action or process of reforming an institution or practice.
249. **regime**- a mode or system of rule or government.
250. **reincarnation**- (a) the belief that the soul, upon death of the body, comes back to earth in another body or for. (b) rebirth of the soul in a new body.
251. **republic**- (a) a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them. (b) a state in which the head of government is not a monarch or other hereditary head of state.
252. **revenue**- the income of a government from taxation, excise duties, customs, or other sources, appropriated to the payment of the public expenses.
253. **revolt**- to break away from or rise against constituted authority, as by open rebellion; cast off allegiance or subjection to those in authority; rebel; mutiny.
254. **revolution**- an overthrow or repudiation and the thorough replacement of an established government or political system by the people governed.
255. **the Right**- the conservative faction of an assembly, party, supports social hierarchy or social inequality, believing that they are inevitable.
256. **rimland**- (a) a peripheral area of a country or region. (b) the maritime fringe of a country or continent; in the particular, the densely populated western, southern, and eastern edges of the Eurasian continent.
257. **rural**- of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the country, country life, or country people.
258. **Russo**- prefix meaning "Russia" or "Russian".
259. **sacred**- (a) devoted or dedicated to a deity or to some religious purpose; consecrated. (b) entitled to veneration or religious respect by association with divinity or divine things; holy.
260. **scholastic**- of or pertaining to schools, scholars, or education.
261. **secede/secession**- (secede) to withdraw formally from an alliance, federation, or association, as form a political union, a religious organization, etc.
262. **secondary**- (a) next after the first in order, place, time, etc. (b) pertaining to or being a derived or derivative account, an evaluation of original data, etc.

263. **secular-** of or pertaining to worldly things or to things that are not regarded as religious, spiritual, or sacred.
264. **sedentary-** people who are not migratory, living in a permanent or semi-permanent settlement. Often associated with farming cultures.
265. **segregation-** the act or practice of separating of a specific racial, religious, etc. group from the general body of society.
266. **serf/serfdom-** (serf) a person in a condition of servitude, required to render services to a lord, commonly attached to the lord's land and transferred with it from one owner to another; slave.
267. **shaman/-ism-** (shaman) a person who acts as an intermediary between the natural and supernatural worlds, using magic to cure illness, foretell the future, control spiritual forces, etc.
268. **Sino-** a prefix meaning "Chinese".
269. **skepticism-** doubt or unbelief with regard to a religion, especially Christianity.
270. **slavery-** (a) to state of being a slave. (a person who is the property of and wholly subject to another) (b) the practice of system of owning slaves.
271. **Social Darwinism-** a 19th-century theory, inspired by Darwinism, by which the social order is accounted as the product of natural selection of those persons best suited to existing living conditions and in accord with which a position of laissez-faire is advocated. It fails to apply a scientific approach because it uses results (poverty, illiteracy, etc.) to hypothesize about the innate character of a group of people, thus reversing logic and accepted science.
272. **social democracy-** a political movement advocating a gradual and peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism by democratic means.
273. **socialism-** (a) a theory or system of social organization that advocates the vesting of the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution of capital, land, etc., in the community as a whole. (b) (in Marxist theory) the stage following capitalism in the transition of a society to communism, characterized by the imperfect implementation of collectivist principles.
274. **socio-economic-** of, pertaining to, or signifying the combination or interaction of social and economic factors.
275. **sovereignty/sovereign-** (sovereign) a monarch; a king, queen, or other supreme ruler.
276. **sphere of influence-** any area in which one nation wields dominant power over another country or countries, though not necessarily occupying it.
277. **state-** (a) a country or nation with its own sovereign independent government
278. **status quo ante bellum-** "the situation as it was before the war".
279. **strata/stratification-** (strata, plural of stratum) one of a number of portions or divisions likened to layers or levels.
280. **subsistence-** the action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself at a minimum level.
281. **syncretic-** (syncretism) (a) the attempted union of different or opposing principles, practices, or parties, as in philosophy or religion.
282. **tariff-** (a) an official list or table showing the duties or customs imposed by a government on imports or exports. (b) a tax or duty to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports.
283. **teleology/teleological-** (teleology) the study or design or purpose in natural phenomena; the philosophical doctrine that final causes, design, and purpose exist in nature.
284. **terminal-** (a) situated at or forming the end or extremity of something. (b) occurring at or forming the end of a series, succession, or the like. (c) pertaining to or lasting for a term or definite period.
285. **territory/territorial-** (territory) (a) any tract of land; region or district. (b) the land and waters belonging to or under the jurisdiction of a state, sovereign, etc.
286. **terrorism-** the use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially for political purposes.

287. **textile-** (a) any cloth or goods produced by weaving, knitting, or felting. (b) a material, as a fiber or yarn, used in or suitable for weaving. (c) of or pertaining to weaving.
288. **theocracy-** (a) a form of government in which God or deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, the God's or deity's laws being interpreted by the authorities. (b) a system of government by priests claiming a divine commission.
289. **Third World-** the underdeveloped nations of the world, especially those with widespread poverty. This term is used less often now as it is patronizing toward undeveloped countries.
290. **totalitarian-** of or pertaining to a centralized government that does not tolerate parties of differing opinion and that exercises dictatorial control over many aspects of life; exercising control over the freedom, will, or thought of others.
291. **tradition-** (a) the handing down of statements, beliefs, legends, customs, information, etc., from generation to generation, especially by word of mouth or by practice. (b) a long-established or inherited way of thinking or acting; a continuing pattern of cultural beliefs or practices.
292. **trust-** (a) confidence in the certainty of future payment for property or goods received; credit. (b) confidence placed in a person by making that person the nominal owner of property to be held or used for the benefit of one or more others. (c) an organization or company managed by trustees. (d) a large company that has or attempts to gain monopolistic control of a market.
293. **unanimity-** a consensus or undivided opinion.
294. **union-** a group of states or nations united into one political body, as that of the American colonies at the time of the revolution or England and Scotland in 1707.
295. **urban-** of, pertaining to, or designating a city or town; characteristic of cities.
296. **utopian-** modeled on or aiming for a state in which everything is perfect; idealistic.
297. **veneration-** a feeling of awe, respect, etc.; reverence.
298. **verbal/verbalize-** (verbal) expressed in spoken words, rather than written.
299. **vernacular-** expressed or written in the native language of a place.
300. **vicero-** a person appointed to rule a country or province as the deputy of the sovereign, associated with colonialism.
301. **the West-** cultures and societies heavily influenced by and connected to historical Europe including the United States, Canada, Austria, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the current European nations.
302. **working class-** (a) persons working for wages, especially in manual labor. (b) the social or economic class composed of these workers.
303. **world-systems theory-** approach to world history and social change that stresses that the world-system should be the primary unit of social analysis. (world-system- the inter-regional and transnational division of labor, which divides the world into core countries, semi-periphery countries, and the periphery countries) explains the ongoing poverty and low standard of living in non-Western states as the effect of external arrangements and relationships, specifically the global economic and political practices and institutions set up by the "core" of rich, powerful, industrialized states that function to their own advantage but to the disadvantage of the poor, weak, "peripheral" states.